Mrus Resembno, Tenn., June 17, 1863. IL SING OVER A NEW LEAF over the tree of the charge which

mentra richt and lott, the enty with masses of troops drilling every in the centre, General Thomas y'-. It is an extremely difficult legie division in a wooded and rough at a thin extensive enough for the at could not be obtained. However, bolls we'll started from comp and rapidly it reads to a converging point on the where in an incredible short space of dichions were arranged in line of battle heigh les in front and one of each division massed the scene was a highly interesting and and was a fine illustration of grand tactics. bout the whole army activity is displayed in vering divisions. It is a school for the officers beretefore been somewhat slighted.

I notice a statement going the rounds of the press in which it is calculated that there are five thousand negro es in this department. This is a mistake. There are armed negro troops in this department; but Major Propost Marshal General, has in course of forma tion a brigade of pioneers composed of negroes who have ton a register as revice in the army. They are likely soon to be some useful. They will be armed eventually. The logic in this army is that a negro is as good as a secossionist. "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow." If a negro cannot fight for his liberty, he does not deserve It is our duty to give him the opportunity. So onto when we shall arm every negro who is able bodied underently to carry arms, and the five thousand armed ever troops not now here will be found in this depart-

COLONEL NETIGIAS—THE SUBLIME VISTUE OF SELF-DENIAL.

A case of self-denial has lately been developed in this army which is so singular, that I am tempted to relate it. Colonel Ni-holas, of the Second Kentucky, a young man, is the senior calonel of five, whose cavalry regiments have lately been erganized into a brigade of Turchin's division. Colonel Nicholas therofore by senority would have been brigade commander, had not his modesty suggested to him that Colonel Long, Fourth Ohio (It is a pitting from the colonel Long, Fourth Ohio (It is a pitting from the holes, to the good of the country, possible from the holes, sacrificing it a mibition, as he believes, to the good of the country, possible from the holes, the good of the country, possible from the holes of the country of the holes of the country of the holes of the country of the holes of the holes of the holes of the country of the holes of the ho

## OUR CRUISERS IN THE WEST INDIES.

district Wilkes Entertained at Bermuda—
in—What the Rebels Gained by the
Feativitie.

Front the Royal Gazette of Bermuda, June 9.]

When the Wachusett was last in St. George's harbor,
if from the Royal Gazette of Bermuda, June 9.]

When the Wachusett was last in St. George's harbor,
if in the great of the say—note jour and in a great of the way in
which they had been—or thought they had been—malreated in our islands, and a missive of an exceedingly
silious complexion from the Admiral was the result
which we believe his best friends regret that he ever
vote. That the British bosoms shaud likewise mourish a
consonable amount of indignation in reference to the Admiral is not very wenderful. Whether the way in
which that indignation was displayed was conceived
u the best taxte—especially considering that some of
the officer in that squadron bad done us good and gal
ant service in our China war—is a question on which
we do not feel called on to enter now—for good or ill the
vastire Wiskes" is over for the present. We may, however, say that it gives us great pleasure to record that
the trust courted and amounties which officers of all cirities of nations exchange, have been on this occasion exlended to the officers for the Wachurett in a way which
as sent them away immensely delighted with their revilled nations exchange, have been on this occasion extended to the officers for the Wachusett in a way which ha sent them away immensely delighted with their reception. They were entertained at the mess of the Thirty-ninth regiment on Tuesday; Captain Fleming and his first lieutenant dined at Mount Langton on Wednesday. The ship was ready for sen on Friday, but the officers having received an invitation to the luncheon on the Queen's birthday; permission was asked, and very good naturedly given by his Excellency the Governor for them to remain over the Saturday. \*\*Memorite\*, by the ucay, \*\*Combination of the Saturday. \*\*Memorite\*, by the ucay, \*\*Combination of the Wachusett left St. Georges about five on Sunday attended in the control our islands; we believe this to have no foundation; at any rate we know that she has taken passengers for New York. But we should not be surprised to see the Vanderhitt here soon. To conclude our account of the Wachnett we may say that the hospitalities of the whole of St. Georges, civil and military, have been liberally extended to her officers, who have in their turn been hocally with their pospitalities on board, and a mutual goof feeling has been the result. This is as it should be. We may have, are very likely to have, a fight at last, but at least let us fight like noblemen.

Our War Vessels Under a Hoax.

[From the Hormada Gazette, Jane 9.]

A parkgraph having appeared insimuating that the Vander bilt was purposely kept out of the way of the Alabama, it seems but fair to publish the following secount of the affair as communicated by one of the officers of the former vessel, and which account we have every reason to be-

affair as communicated by one of the officers of the former vessel, and which account we have every reason to believe is correct.

The Vanderbilt, it is true, was off the island of Santa Cruz and arrived at St. Thomas on the day mentioned about eleven o'clock A. M. She there received information from the federal States Cousal that the Alabama was in Trinity bay, Martinique. The report are stated that abe was to locked in there by the (federal) Alabama and the Omeda. Upon receiving this information the Vanderbilt wated one tweats minutes to get a barrier of flour from the shore for the ship's use, and then put to sea. On getting into the vicinity of Trinity Ray, about access order to shap as nearly avisable as possible, and the pilot house was covered with a sail. Lying thus until twelve o'clock and seeing no signs of any vessel, a gnois were made for any federal vessels that might be there but there was no response. The next morning majuries elected that the Alabama had not boon there at all, upon which the Vanderbilt proceeded to Fort de France, and there found the (federal) Alabama, which had received similar information, and had been in Trinity Bay within four bours after receiving it, but found that nothing had been there. In point of fact the whole thing was a "trace." A ramitor mand jeder were pletyel of on the Vanderbilt while lying at the less numed port.—A finish man came in and reported, with every appearance of circumstantility, that he had seen two menod war out at sea, the one sying the Confederate flag and the other one had only for haif an hour, at the expiration of which time one of the combatants took the other in low. This report also, on inquiry, torned out to be all "gas."

The Late Privateer Sumter.

The MUMIERAR OF REE CAPTAIN AT REMMUDA.

[From the Bermoda Royal Gazette, Jone 5.]

Many of our readers will doubtless recollect the murder of Cautain Anderson by Joseph Hester, the second officer of the Confederate steamer Sumter, while that ship lay in Gibraltar Hay in the month of October last. The reson we now aliede to that dreadful tragedy is that the wretched criminal is now on board her Majesty's steamer Shannon, which vessel arrived here from Gibraltar on the 1st inst. The crew of the Sumter were paid off several months before, and the vessel was in charge of two officers and a sufficient number of hands to take charge of her. The captain had reason to suspect that his second officer had made way with some of the stores of the ship and had gone on shore to get further evidence. Soon after the captain's return and whilst ying in his berth, he was deliberately shot by Hester, and almost immediately expired, three shots from a receiver heart into his body. shot by Hesier, and almost immediately expired, three shots from a revolver having been fired into his body. Hester was immediately arrested, and a coroner's inquest was held on the body of the decoared officer and a verdict of "willul murder" was returned against Hester. Hester had mentioned his intention to murder the captain to one of the stewards, but as he was heard playing a flute just before the captain came on board, the steward did not believe him.

## INTERESTING FROM MISSOURL

Anniversary of General Lyon's Occupation of Jefferson City.

THE EMANCIPATION CONVENTION.

How the Projects for Emancipation Are Received, &o.,

Our Jefferson City Correspondence.

Jurianson Cirr, Mo., June 17, 1863.

Retrospect—Anniversary of General Lyon's Occupation of Jefferson City—Then and Novo—The Emancipation Convention—How It was Formed—Its History—Its Proceedings During Its Present Session—Abstract of Governor Gamble's Message—Resignation of the Governor—The Various Bills Presented—How the Projects for Emancipation are Received—The Prospects—Celebrating the Anniversary of the Occupation of the Town—Miccellances.

entered this town with the first loyal army of Missouri. On the 12th of June, 1861, Governor Jackson and Sterling Price went to St. Louis and there met General Lyon and Colonel (now General) Blair in conference. They accomplished nothing, and on returning that night burned the bridges over the Osage and Gasconade rivers. On the 13th word of their misdeeds reached St. Louis, and on the Missouri. On the 15th the expedition landed here and took possession. Your correspondent was one of a party of haff a dezen that climbed to the cupota of the Capitol and flung out the Union colors to the breeza. The next day we started for Booneville, and two years ago to-day, at about the hour I am now writing, we fought the battle of Booneville.

In four days from the time of receiving information of the movements of Governor Jackson General Lyon moved two hundred miles, eccupied the capital of the State, fought a battle and dispersed the enemy's force. It was always his policy to move rapidly, never allowing the enemy time to accomplish anything against him. When we landed below Booneville it was but seventeen minutes from the time the boats touched the bank before the whole command was in motion. In Passember last I accompanied an expedition against Vicksburg, under command of Major General Sherman. That expedition was six days moving a distance that steamers can accomplish in thirty hours. When we reached the Yazoo we consumed the greater part of one day in getting on shore. eatedly informed that General Sherman is the greatest eld officer of the age. Of course I do not deny it; but I hall be pardoned for loving the character of General Lyon in preference to his.

One week before my entry into Jefferson City with General Lyon I made a brief visit to the town. The seces-

son standard was flying from a flagstaff near the resi-dence of Governor Jackson, and also from a prominent brick building in the centre of the village. Over the headquarters of General Price the Missouri State flag was hotsied, though at that time it was blown nearly to tatters. The leading spirits of sects sion were moving about the streets and the Union men were compelled to be silent. In one happy group were Governor Jackson, General Price and General Jeff. Thomp-Governor Jackson, General Price and General Jeff. Thompson, and I was vouchsafed the pleasure of an introduction. The Brst of that trio died several months ago, in the lowest povery, at a little town in Arkansas, and was buried by the charity of strangers. General Price is semewhere in Arkansas, making many promuses of redeeming Missouri from the hands of her oppressors, though he has not set foot in the State for more than a year. Jeff. Thompson is a roving chieftain in the confederacy, most of the time without a command. It is doubtful if they ever enter Jefferson City at the head of the victorious army they have promised to lead here.

ever enter Jefferson City at the head of the victorious army they have premised to lead here.

In the autumn of 1861 Jefferson City became a great military point, as it was made the hase of General Frement's operations in the Southwest. The hundred days passed and Jefferson relapsed into quiet. Since that time it has been of minor importance.

The Convention new assembled here, though it contains but little talent, is really of great importance. It was chosen three years ago to take into consideration the extraordinary state of affairs then prevailing, and is made up of delegates chosen by the popular vote. The authority for it is found in the bill of rights of the State of Missouri, which declares that the people may change their form of government whenever the pubvote. The authority for it is found in the bill of rights of the State of Missouri, which declares that the people may change their form of government whenever the public good may require it. Ninety-nine members constitute the full Convention; but there are now only eighty-three present. The Convention was originally chosen to decide whether the State should stay in the Union or go out of it. General Starling Price was then President of the Convention, and made a speech much more favorable to union than disunion. It was then decided to stay in the Union, and the State has been held, by the action of the Convention.

The Legislature attempted to pass an ordinance of se-cession, and at one time succeeded in doing so, but its action was never heeded.

It is probable that a more mixed and in

importance of the subject in its relation to all the interess of the State demanded, in my judement, very speedy action by a body capable of finally disposing of it by the adoption of some wise and just scheme of emancipation.

It is under these circumstances that you have been called to assemble, and the subject of the emancipation of sloves is commended to your attention as a subject of the highest interest to the State and involving questions the most delicate and difficult you can be required to solve. I will not undertake the labor of developing any scheme or recommending it to you for adoption. If a body of intelligent and entriolic men will approach the subject with a dope conviction that it is of the highest importance to the State that the subject should be disposed of they will be able to dispose of it by agreeing upon some measure, although it may not in all its details be the exact expression of the will of any individual who sustains it. I will venture to any further, that in this, as in all other cases in which a State, for its own profit, deprives any of its citizens of property, political morals require that the cliffen shall be deprived of his rights no farther than is necessary to make the public bonefit certain and surs. While, then, emancipation is necessary for the public good, the neriod at which it shall be made effectual and complete admits of great diversity of opinion. This question of time is one on which those who agree in respect to the main point can by mutual concession harmonize their views.

On the 18th of December last I received from the Precident a despatch in this language.—

It is represented to me that the curried militia alone would maintain law and order in all the counties of your State north of the Missourt river. If so, all other forces there might be removed south of the river or sant out of the State. Please post yourself, and give me your opinion on this subject.

State north of the Missouri river. If so, all other forces there might be removed south of the river or sent out of the State. Please post yourself, and give me your opinion on this subject.

To this despatch I replied that if the government would pay and maintain the force, I would undertake the work and would call out no more than necessary; that the removal of other troops would promote rather than hinder success. After wasking for some time I explained my plan to Major General Curtis, commander of the department, who objected that it would be too expensive, knowing that the whole district of country referred to by the President had in it but one regiment of cavalry and a part of a regiment of infantry, and that the Union men entertained strong apprehensions for their safety.

I determined to carry out my plan without further delay, and on the 3d of February isst I instructed the Brigadier General commanding the Northeastern portion of the State, to detail twenty-four companies of approved loyalty and efficiency, with the requisite number of officers, and form them into two regiments, the force to be used to repress any attempt at insurrection, and to prevent any combination against the government and to maintain the laws of the State. Similar instructions have been given to the other brigadiers, and now there are also such regiments formed and being formed in different parts of the State. I am confident that the State militia, organized under the arrangement which I made with the Fresident in Washington in 1861, and the regiments of carolled militia, formed by the destis just mentioned, will be able, with occasional help from the mass of the oncolled, to defend under the arrangement which I made with the Fresident in Washington in 1861, and the regiments of carolled militia, formed by the destis just mentioned, will be able, with occasional help from the mass of the oncolled, to defend under the arrangement which I made with the Fresident in the source of the United States has made upon her; she has praised

putting nine regiments into more permanent service, with every expense except pay borne by the United States, and all the militia in service are under the command of the Major General of the department.

\*\*CERPLIA WAR AND BUSHWIAGENO.\*\*

There is one other measure for which there appears to exist a great necessity. \*\*Busch a contest as has occurred within this State, feeting of revenge have arisen and have embittered the centest. This policy has often had expression in Iswless acts of those who were in military service. The murderous wardare of the guerilla and the bushwhacker has provoked to retainte upon these who were supposed to commensure their atricilets, and the exercise of this retailatory vengeance has been left to the judgment or mere caprice of spingle of soldiers while the summary execution of mon found in arms in these bands of miscreanters institled by their was of war, it recommend town in his field and his house burned upon the suspicion of a squad of soldiers that he is a secessionist or a rebel, or that he favor the guerilla. It is too easy to coin up a desire for vengeance or a love for plunder, or a general thirst for blood by this off hand denunciation and execution: besides, this license has the effect of utterly demoralizing the troops who indige in it. I submit to you, therefore, the propriety of providing for the establishment of some tribunal, civil or military, for the trial of persons belonging to such armed bands of auerillas or bushwhackers, or furnishing them with information; that the trial shall be prompt and the punishment adequate. The recommendation is founded upon the idea that these persons acquigned in the resonation of the human race; and it has the greater force if we regard the probability that such bands will exist here even after the authority of the soverument from a instituce of the passe, nor upon an indictional found in the particular county in which a murder or pobsery has been perpetrated. They would laught a such proceedings. They must be acided upon by a triba

Common, and an one optimized to program a continuous of a program program of the continuous prog by, and within two squares of the build session was beld were the beadquare

and to induce the Convertion to order a new election the present year, either in August or November. It remains for the Convert on to decide upon the matter, or, in the event of its failure 50 do so, the pest will be filled by Hon. Willard P. Hall, Provisional Lieutenant Governor of Missouri. Mr. Hall is omnof the prominent politicians and leading men or the State. The policy he would follow would be that which has been followed by Governor Gamble.

say that he rode quietly through the storm. Lieutenam Governor Hail, if piaced in power, will carry cut the same poitey.

After the Governor's measure had been read, a discussion took place on the subject of allowing Mr. Marmadike to take his seat. This appeared to be a bone of contention that would produce much trouble in the Convention. The robel members were determined that he should have his seat, while the radicals were equally strongly disposed the other way. The conservative chaps took a middle ground, and looked on complexently to see their breithren quarrel.

Yesterday the dispute was renewed with great bitterness, and continued throughout most of the forence, until finally faid over until to-day. A committe was appointed to consist of nine members, to be called a Committee on Emancipation, to whom all resolutions and bills on the subject shall be referred. This committee consisted of one from each Congressional district. Right of the members appointed are of the conservative school, while the remaining one is a radical. A goodly number of propositions on the subject have already been offered, and it is probable that nearly every member will have something to bring forward. Mr. Drake, of St. Louis, was the first to appear, and his resolution was as follows:—

Resolved, That it is expedient that an ordinance should

Louis, was the first to appear, and his resolution was as follows:—
Resolved, That it is expedient that an ordinance should be passed by this Convention providing as follows:—
1. For the emancipation of all slaves in this State on the 1st day of January, 1868.
2. For the perpetual prohibition of negro slavery in this State from and after that date.
3. For a system of apprenticeship of the slaves so emancipated for such period as may be sufficient to avoid any serious inconveniences to those interests with which slave labor is counceted, and to prepare the emancipated blacks it of complete freedom.
4. In submitting said ordinance to a vote of the people for their radification on the first Monday of August next.
Another St. Louisan presented an ordinance providing:—
1. No slaves shall come into this State for permanent residence therein.

A. No siaves shall come into this State for permanent residence therein.

On the 4th of July, 1870, slavery shall cease forever to be an institution of Manager.

A country member produced on the heels of the above an orditance as follows:—

1. No negro or muiatio, bond or free, shall be brought or shall come into Musouri at any time hereafter.

2. All negroes and muintides now held as slaves in Missouri, and the issue of all 5-ch hogroes and muiations, shall, if remaining in Missouri on the list day of January, 1870, become about titlely free on that day.

3. No law imposing restrictions upon the sale of slaves in this State on the results of the state of the removal of slaves from this State shall be passed by the Lagisature at any time prior to the 1st day of January, in the year 1870.

Another country member offered a long string of resolutions, to the effect that emancipation should be certain and gradual, and secure to the owners of the slaves some compensation through a system of apprenticeship. His resolution closed by expressing an opinion that the adoption of his plans would give proof of the loyalty of Missouri and would work for the prosperity of the State as a secessionist and an opponent of emancipation, offered the flowing resolution, which was the cause of much excitement.—

Beauty of That the Committee on Emancipation in his in-

The prespects sow are that an orn sance which is reported abolishing slavery after five or ten years, and providing for a system of appronticeable for ten years longer. There will be much quarrelling over any measure that may be proposed for the emancipation of slaves. A long session of the Convention is probable.

On the afternoon of the 18th there was an extempore celebration in commemoration of the occupation of the occupation of the occupation of the occupation.

Affairs in Colorado Territory.

OUR DENVER CORRESPONDENCE.

DESVER, Colorado, May 21, 1863.

A Rescopect—Present Condition of the Territory—Mining Prospect—The Yield of Gold—Investment of Capital—War Bratteri—Location of Troops—Anticipated Trouble with the Fedbane—The Situation—Society in the Territory.

In this Territory, as far removed from the theatre of

The existence of gold here was first made known in 1858, and in '50 commenced that enormous emigration from the States. Like a huge wave this mass of forty

from the States. Like a luge waye this mass of forty thousand people threw itself against the mountains, and then roiled back to the States. Nearly all the emigrants of that season returned to the East within four months from the time of first satting out. The quantity of gold taken out in that year was quite small; but the existence of the precious meial in large quantities was fully developed. Another emigration of equal numbers came here in 1880. Since that time until the present year there has been little travel over the Plains.

Gold mining has now resolved itself into a fixed business, just as much so as agriculture. This country is unlike California. The man with nothing but spade and pan is not likely to make his fertune. There are few profitable guich mines here. The most of these are not of great extent. All through the Territory placer gold can be found, but rarely in paying quantities. Of the gold taken out during the past year, it is estimated that not more than one sixth was from washings. The present-year the yield from the guiches will be proportionally less.

Gold mining in Colorado-is certain to make returns only to those who invest capital and extract the motal from the quartz. In California in the early times, any man, by industry, was reasonably sure of making his "plie" in the guiches and river beds by the use of the most primitive means. Here the labor of "stripping" is too great, and the finding of roil in paying quantities is the exception rather than the rule, Mining in the 'leads, or crushing from quartz, has developed into a systematic business. This requires heavy machinery and a large outlay for expital. There was a time a year ego when two-thirds of the many insulances of the protection of the first discoveries of gold were made. Their outlay for machinery and transportation was over \$30,000, the claims coating them nothing, they having been secured at the tim

It is constantly buying more properly and paying the cash therefor.

The above is given merely as an example, Other companies are doing equally well. Quartaining is now attracting the attention of Eastern capitalists, and this year is witnessing an enormous investment. Denver merchants mow assert that they have no trouble in getting as much time on their New York and Boston purchases as if they lived in St. Louis or Chicago. Pike a Peak is one of the institutions.

I have spoken of guich mining as of comparatively little importance. I will give an instance that shougt there is occasionally a streak of lock. Diver on the Pacific slope, in what is called Frond Guider about fifty miners have been working for several months. I learn from a banking house here that one party of three men took cut during two months \$5,200 worth of "scale gold." One dey's work for three working the next claim to these men did not bike out more than enough to pay expenses. Have you over seen the effort of a would-be poot to describe the miners.

## THE NEW SUB-TREASURY.

The Present Appearance and Condition of the Old Oustern House—The Alteractions Made and to Be Made—Progress of the Work—No Probability of Speedy Removal, &c., &c.

Since the beginning of the rebellion the importance of the financial department of the government has wastly increased. Two or three years ago the routhe business of the Treasury Department was transacted with but little trouble, and no great accommodations were required by those acting as the financial agents of the government in this city. The bank building is Wall street, next door to the old Custom House, though small and devoid of good accommodations, sufficed for the wants of the Sub-Treasurer, though even then he was desirous of a better building. His applications to the authorities at Washington were always disregarded until the advent of the present administration and the manguration of this rebellion. The growing wants of the Sub-Treasurer were represented to the Secretary of the Treasurer in the latter part of 1862 or the beginning of 1862. In this letter Mr. Classe demonstrated to the satisfaction of Secretary Chase that the government would gain by transferring fine revenue business of the port from the building formerly used by the Custom House authorities to another—that then occupied as the Morchantal Exchange being designated as a sitting one for the purpose. The suggestion to remove the business to this building, and to authorize the occupation of the old Custom House as the Sub-Treasury, was therefore adopted. Before this changes likely to be permanent for many years—could be effected, a great number of alterations in both buildings were necessary. Those made in the Morchantal Exchange were completed some time since, and the business of the Custom House removed thither. The alterations to be made in the before its eccupation.

The average is a street the complete of the new Sub-Treasury as it is at presont, and in the alterations to be made in the before its eccupation.

stone in the space between the building and the walk was taken up, chiselled and replaced. On street, the outside doors of the entrance to the re-were removed, logether with their framework, was all the railing at the head of the stops. A slab was inserted in the front of the edifice trance, bearing the following inscription :--

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

ratilings have been removed—both these formerly plan the centre of the room and those exceted on each

with the upper and lower nors, by means of the west stairway, is prevented.

YIM THEM STORY.

The old I quidating apartment, located in the third story, has been divided into two rooms by the creation of puritions; skylights have been made in the roof admitting light from above, that received from the small when it will have been insufficient. In the room opposite the roof has also been perforated for the same purpose. A substantial plaster partition prevents noces to this story by any other than the east sisteway.

The edition is, as yet, far from being in a condition fit for occupation, and some time must clapse before the business of the Sub Treasury can be transferred thither.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

This great enterprise is now in a fair way of being carried into practical operation during the animore of 1864.
The snocess which up to the present time has attended the laying and working of submarine cables of various lengths in different parts of the world is the best guarance that could be presented of the final triumph of the great work in which the Atlantic Telegraph Company is now engaged. It is only the contremed skeptic who still persists in denying that a message was ever sent through the Atlantic cable; that still doubte the practicability of the great undestaking. He remains proof against the ovocwhelming mass of syldenos. Furnished in the hundreds of message was ever sent through the Atlantic cable; that still doubte tween the termini of the great ocean line. The congratulations which passed between Queen Vickeria and the President of the United States was in his estimation a stopendous trick by which to impose upon the credulity of the public, while he ignores altogether that other great fact that through its instrumentality the news of the Chinese treaty was published in the New York papers the morning after its appearance in the London journals. But this is not all, for the collision of two Ruropean steamers within a few miles of Cape Race was made known to the English public through the accounts published in the British papers soon after its occurrence.

Then again, independent of the Immense number of messages transmitted by the company, we have another important face in the despitch sent by the English government to Canada countermanding an option directing the detachment of a large body of treops by that province for exvice in India, which was as that time the theatre of a civil was.

The laying of the line was in itself a practical test of the mechanical soccous of the spension, esting at rest

have not paid much attention to raising wheat and meanfacturing flour. The fertility of the soil is absonably
wonderful; but it is almost sterile around where irrigated.

The Sails of Government Five-twenty
Bonds.

The loan agent reports the salves \$9,200,000 for-twenties for the week coding flaterary. Deliverine of bonds
are being made to stay \$8, and with the facilities now
prometry hereafter. The excitement on the border, can
sequent on the undervious movements of the rebut, has
caused a hemporary dimunition of the sales, more on account of the recruiting of volunteers than from any want
of confidence in the success of the loyal States.

Fire at Frankfort, Ky., June 21, 1862.

A terrible fire on Friday, at Frankfort, Ky., consumed
the building used as a sumbery, and a small church ad
joining. The loss is estimated at fifty thousand dellars.

A Chempyran is Thousan—A Methodist eleggenan, R.
K. Andrews, is under arrest in Gowege, N. Y., for
burglary, in stealing from the warshouse of the Northers
and has now been in operation sensity two pasts.

A Chempyran is Thousan and the composition of the fact that
the building used as a sumbery, and a small church ad
joining. The loss is estimated at fifty thousand dellars.

A Chempyran is Thousan and the composition of the
burglary, in stealing from the warshouse of the Northers
are no less than forty flour me true two termins of the
partition of which he wild for 935. He acknowledged his
gellit, and when questified as a maney and the country of the partition of which he wild for 935. He acknowledged his
gellit, and when questified as a wite and there
chains the partition of which he wild for 935. He acknowledged his
gellit, and when questified as a wite and there
chains the partition of the cole of 1935. He acknowledged his
gellit, and when questified as a wite and there
chains the partition of the cole of 1935. He acknowledged his
gellit, and when questified as a wite and there
chains the cole of 1935. He acknowledged his
gellit, and when questified as a wite and